

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In related to the introduction section in the preceding chapter, this chapter will discuss about review of related literature. In this part, the researcher is going to explain about the novel, teaching reading, authentic materials and authentic materials to teach reading. Each section will be presented as follows:

2.1. Literature

Literature is related to the belles-lettres in which it can be real and fiction. Literature means writing, which is marked as a work of art, it also refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatization, situations, express emotions, analyze and advocate (Napitupulu; 2010). Meanwhile, Klarer (2004:1) declared that the literature is referred to as the whole written expression, with the limitation that not every written document can be categorized as literature in a more precise sense of the word. Additionally, Widyastuti (2014) explained that literature is a result of the writer's thinking or imagination.

In short, literature is a work that reflects the society in a real or fiction story which allows us to enjoy the literary language and its beauty. It can be didactic, and it reflects on "the human condition".

2.2. Kinds of Literature

Generally, literature can be divided into 3 namely drama (drama), novels, and poetry (Napitupulu; 2010). Below is the explanation:

2.2.1 Play

Play in this case is equal as drama. Cavanagh et. al, (2010;161) mentioned that drama is an artistic medium in which physical imitation is used to present actions and situations of fictional characters to audiences who wish to be deceived, stirred, entertained, provoked or influenced in a deeper way by the spectacle made. Cavanagh et. al, (2010; 162) also explained that drama can occur with visible human players, with people who are not visible (in radio dramas for example) or, in the case of puppets, without involving humans who are seen, if seen, their human players wearing their faces yourself or change it with a bold face paint or with a mask removed.

2.2.2 Novel

Novel is one of literature which has a long prose narrative that portrays fictional or real characters in a series of events in a form of a sequential story with lots of explanations on every page. As noted by Eagleton (2005:1), a novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. Another definition of novel was declared by Stanford (2003:35), novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it was written. Moreover, Napitupulu (2010) also explained that novel can describe characters and actions that represent in real life related to human life, desire or ambition, joy, sadness, feelings, thoughts, selfishness. Shortly, a novel deal with human life whether it is real or fiction in a chronological event which is made in a written form.

2.2.2.1 *The Elements of Novel*

There are some elements which are important in creating a novel. The elements of novel are theme, plot, characters, point of view and setting which were elucidated by Napitupulu (2010), the explanation were as below:

1. *Theme*

Themes are only moral from the story of the author. The author wants to convey or provide lessons that the author wants the reader to learn. Themes are expressed through character values when facing obstacles and resolving conflicts in pursuit of their goals. This can be considered as the basis and purpose of your novel. Without purpose, the story becomes trivial.

2. *Plot*

The plot is movement in a story towards resolution. Nothing happens randomly. The plot is displayed through character actions and agendas. Throughout the story, they overcome obstacles until they finally reach their destination. If the novel is plotted properly, the results will be higher so as to create tension.

3. *Character*

Characters are people who represent and enliven the story from beginning to end. The characters in literary works reflect humans created by the imagination of the author (Widyastuti, 2013).

4. *Point of View*

As noted by Napitupulu (2010), the point of view is who told the story. This can be done several ways. In the first person, one character speaks "I". The second person, who uses "you," is the most unusual viewpoint. The third person,

who can be handled in various ways, is the most frequently used method. The third person who is omniscient gives the author of freedom.

5. *Settings*

The final element is regulation, Napitupulu (2010) states that the term 'arrangement' is about location, historical period, and social environment in which further actions develop. Arrangements can be interpreted as the place and period of the story, the canvas where the details of dramatic events are depicted.

2.3 Survival

In this life, we will meet an emergency situation which requires us to survive. Survival means extensive system designed to save us in an emergency (Vlessides et al. 2008: 3). the body parts that you must protect in a survival situation are your eyes, legs, hands and stomach. All of this is a vital part of the body, needed to survive. Moreover, there are some survival kits as noted by Vlessides et al. (2008:22), those are:

1. Bandana

this multi-functional object will protect your head from the sun, but it can also be used as an emergency bandage or, dipped in water, as a cold compress.

2. Belt knife (with whetstone)

If you lose a knife, having a backup in a survival kit can be very helpful.

3. Candles

A candle can help you light a fire if you turn it on and let the candle drip into the piercing.

4. Cup (metal, foldable)

Glass can be used for drinking or for boiling water.

5. Dry food

Most survival tools contain everything under the sun except extra food. I realize dry food adds to the weight and strength of your kit, but nothing will give you a physical and psychological boost like knowing that you have one or two energy bars in your hand. Fat is important. Beans are a very good source of fat and protein.

6. Duct tape

very durable and super sticky duct tape has long been tested in outdoor communities, with good reason: it can repair all types of outdoor equipment. And it can also be used in dressing wounds and other minor injuries. Make sure you use it together with a piece of cloth; don't use it directly to the wound. The last few years have seen the introduction of colored duct tape. Duct tape is also very good as a fire starter; it can hold a flame like a candle.

7. Fire

Fire is one of the most useful things you can have, wherever you are. It doesn't matter if you are in the desert or in the woods, even in the hottest places in the world, fire makes all the difference to survive. Fire trigger devices must be a priority in your kit.

Additionally, Stevenson and Fromme (2001) mentioned that we can survive in an emergency time by:

1. Warms cold feet

move your legs firmly forward and backward, like a pendulum. Inertia will force blood to the tips of your toes.

2. The possibility of the distance traveled by Footstep is an average of 30 inches, and a fit person can walk 3 mph on flat ground. Determining how far you walk is very important to navigate through the forest or you can try to determine the exact location of a crossing or landmark.

3. Find north using the clock display

Hold the analog watch flat, with the clock pointing toward the sun. The South will be in the middle between the clock hands and 12. North is 180 degrees in the opposite direction. Adjust summertime by using 1:00. If you wear a digital watch, make a clock display on the ground. This technique works for North America under Alaska but is only used for emergency navigation. Always carry a compass and map of your route.

4. Orient yourself using the moon If the crescent moon rises before sunset (first quarter of a month), the illuminated side will face west. If it rises after midnight (last quarter month), the bright side will face east.

5. Find a bandage Collect soft, dense sphagnum moss, green clumps from swamps. WWI soldiers use it to injure their wounds because of their antibacterial and absorbency like cotton. Press on the bleeding wound or tie it on a sterile pad after blood clots.

6. away from biting insects Look for windy places or apply mud to open skin. Rub the birch bark flakes on your skin and clothes oil to repel insects.

7. Identify coral snakes

Remember: "Red because of yellow, kill same-sex. Red on black, friend Jack.

"Coral snakes are poisonous, with adjacent red and yellow bands and black heads, living mainly in the Southeast and Southwest. King scarlet snakes that

look similar, with adjacent red and black ribbons, are harmless constrictors that range from Florida to New Jersey.

8. Rewarm the frozen skin, put white skin on the frozen wax in warm water or apply a hot wet cloth to pink when the blood flow back. Never use dry heat; frozen skin will burn easily. To avoid tissue damage, do not rub or massage the skin. Taking ibuprofen overcomes pain and can reduce the chance of blood clots.

